

4 The device of claim 2 wherein the two leads of the electronic component connect to end neodymium iron boron magnets and extrude from the clear plastic rod through one or two side wall holes.

5 The device of claim 1 wherein a clear plastic panel houses a multi-lead electronic component and connects the leads to neodymium iron boron magnets placed through holes in the panel. Each lead is held by the tension of soft plastic tubing situated between a neodymium iron boron magnet and a wall hole. Both exposed sides of the neodymium iron boron magnet within the panel allow magnetic fastening and an electrical connection.

6 The device of claim 5 wherein a clear plastic panel houses a variable capacitor comprised of one steel and two aluminum sheet metal plates with the middle aluminum plate covered with tape as a dielectric and having angular movement to vary the capacitance. The maximum capacitance of which is increased with a neodymium iron boron magnet, positioned opposite the steel plate, pulling the outer steel plate to effect close proximity of all three plates.

7 The device of claim 1 wherein a clear plastic wide tube holds magnetic wiring for induction as a coil and connects the two coil leads to neodymium iron boron magnets placed through two holes on the side of the tube. Each lead is held between the tension of soft plastic tubing situated between a neodymium iron boron magnet and a wall hole.

8 The device of claim 1 wherein a clear plastic panel contains neodymium iron boron magnets placed through holes in the panel. Each neodymium iron boron magnet is held by the tension of a soft plastic tubing situated between the neodymium iron boron magnet and it's situated hole wall. The purpose being to facilitate placement and connection of any assembly structures referenced in claims 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

9 A method of completing electrical circuits through assembly structures fitted with neodymium iron boron magnets and containing electronic components to connect via chrome steel balls.